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CD40.USPT,PGPB.	545
CD40S	0
LIGAND.USPT,PGPB.	33496
LIGANDS.USPT,PGPB.	27398
GP39.USPT,PGPB.	81
GP39S	0
5C8.USPT,PGPB.	52
5C8S	0
((CD40L OR CD40 ADJ LIGAND OR GP39 OR 5C8) AND (ATHEROSCLEROSIS OR ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)).USPT,PGPB.	64

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Refine Search: (cd40L or cd40 adj ligand or gp39 or 5c8) and (atherosclerosis or arteriosclerosis) Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 10/19/2001

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USPT,PGPB	(cd40L or cd40 adj ligand or gp39 or 5c8) and (atherosclerosis or arteriosclerosis)	64	L1

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L1: Entry 4 of 64 File: USPT Aug 28, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6281010 B1
TITLE: Adenovirus gene therapy vehicle and cell line

BSPR:
Recombinant adenoviruses are capable of providing extremely high levels of transgene delivery to virtually all cell types, regardless of the mitotic state. The efficacy of this system in delivering a therapeutic transgene in vivo that complements a genetic imbalance has been demonstrated in animal models of various disorders [K. F. Kozarsky et al, Somatic Cell Mol. Genet., 19:449-458 (1993) ("Kozarsky et al I"); K. F. Kozarsky et al, J. Biol. Chem., 269:13695-13702 (1994) ("Kozarsky et al II); Y. Watanabe, Atherosclerosis, 36:261-268 (1986); K. Tanzawa et al, FEBS Letters, 118(1):81-84 (1980); J. L. Golasten et al, New Engl. J. Med., 309(11983):288-296 (1983); S. Ishibashi et al, J. Clin. Invest., 92:883-893 (1993); and S. Ishibashi et al, J. Clin. Invest., 93:1885-1893 (1994)]. The use of recombinant adenoviruses in the transduction of genes into hepatocytes in vivo has previously been demonstrated in rodents and rabbits [see, e.g., Kozarsky II, cited above, and S. Ishibashi et al, J. Clin. Invest., 92:883-893 (1993)].

DEPR:
An optional method step involves the co-administration to the patient, either concurrently with, or before or after administration of the recombinant virus of a suitable amount of a short acting immune modulator. The selected immune modulator is defined herein as an agent capable of inhibiting the formation of neutralizing antibodies directed against the recombinant vector of this invention or capable of inhibiting or substantially delaying cytolytic T lymphocyte (CTL) elimination of the vector. Among desirable immune modulators are interleukin-12 [European Patent Application No. 441,900]; gamma interferon [S. C. Morris et al, J. Immunol., 152:1047 (1994)]; interleukin-4 [U.S. Pat. No. 5,017,691]; antibody to the CD4 protein, such as anti-OKT 3+ [see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,658,019] or antibody GK1.5 (ATCC Accession No. TIB207); a soluble CD40 molecule or an antibody to CD40 ligand (Bristol-Myers Squibb Co) [European patent application 555,880, published Aug. 18, 1993]; a soluble form of B7 or an antibody to CD28 or CTLA4 [CTLA4-Ig (Bristol-Myers Squibb Co), European patent application 606,217, published Jul. 20, 1994], or agents such as cyclosporin A or cyclophosphamide.

ORPL:
S. Ishibashi et al, "Massive Xanthomatosis and Atherosclerosis in Cholesterol-fed Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor-negative Mice", J. Clin. Invest., 93:1885-1893 (May, 1994) [Ishibashi I].

ORPL:
Y. Watanabe et al, "Serial Inbreeding of Rabbits with Hereditary Hyperlipidemia (WHHL-Rabbit)", Atherosclerosis, 36:261-268 (1980).

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L1: Entry 7 of 64 File: USPT Aug 7, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6270996 B1
TITLE: Recombinant adenovirus and adeno-associated virus, cell lines and methods of production and use thereof

DEPR:
An optional method step involves the co-administration to the patient, either concurrently with, or before or after administration of the rAd of a suitable amount of a short acting immune modulator. The selected immune modulator is defined herein as an agent capable of inhibiting the formation of neutralizing antibodies directed against the recombinant vector of this invention or capable of inhibiting or substantially delaying cytolytic T lymphocyte (CTL) elimination of the vector. Among desirable immune modulators are interleukin-12 [European Patent Application No. 441,900]; gamma interferon [S. C. Morris et al, J. Immunol., 152:1047 (1994)]; interleukin-4 [U.S. Pat. No. 5,017,691]; antibody to the CD4 protein, such as anti-OKT 3+ [see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,658,019] or antibody GK1.5 (ATCC Accession No. TIB207); a soluble CD40 molecule or an antibody to CD40 ligand (Bristol-Myers Squibb Co) [European patent application 555,880, published Aug. 18, 1993]; a soluble form of B7 or an antibody to CD28 or CTLA4 [CTLA4-Ig (Bristol-Myers Squibb Co), European patent application 606,217, published Jul. 20, 1994], or agents such as cyclosporin A or cyclophosphamide. Thus, the pharmaceutical compositions and methods of this invention provide a desirable gene therapy treatment.

ORPL:
J. Goldstein et al, "Defective Lipoprotein Receptors and Atherosclerosis", New Engl. J. Med., 309(5):288296 (Aug., 1983).

ORPL:
S. Ishibashi et al, "Massive Xanthomatosis and Atherosclerosis in Cholesterol-fed Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor-negative Mice", J. Clin. Invest., 93:1885-1893 (May, 1994) [Ishibashi I].

ORPL:
Y. Watanabe et al, "Serial Inbreeding of Rabbits with Hereditary Hyperlipidemia (WHHL-Rabbit)", Atherosclerosis, 36:261-268 (Jan., 1980).